

The Herald of Freedom.

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the People's Rights be maintained
By party, and by party, and by party,
Fidelity to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Power, wealth, and no Power shall sway.

To Subscribers.

(X) When the term for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office is out or nearly out, we contrive the intelligence by a cross at the end of their names, like the one at the commencement of this notice. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing, if desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

Whitewash.

Southern fire-eaters have led the Northern Democrats step by step from the old land-marks. The Wilcox proviso doctrine gave way to the declaration that the people of each Territory should decide for themselves whether they would establish slavery or not, it being conceded that slavery was a creature solely of local law, that it could not exist except by special enactment. But the Dred Scott decision came in, recognizing slavery as protected by the Constitution, just as other property is, and standing on the same basis with other property, and hence not needing special legislation to establish it. Popular sovereignty did not succeed in establishing slavery in Kansas, and it was at once discarded, and Congressional intervention demanded.

Sen. Green, of Missouri, spoke at Jefferson City, June 8th, on national politics. He maintained that the term non-intervention was introduced as the opposite of Congressional interference for the purpose of establishing or prohibiting slavery. That the question was now left to the people, subject to the Constitution of the United States. Well, what does the Constitution decide on that question? He answers: "It is decided in the Court, that under the Constitution, the people of Missouri, and every other Southern State, have a right to take slaves into a Territory, and that it does not work the freedom of the slave." Or, in other words, slavery is such a national condition, that no legislation is necessary for its establishment, but that the right to hold slaves stands on the same basis with the right to hold other property. He plainly avows that it was not to be supposed "that when they succeeded in inducing Congress not to interfere and prohibit or establish slavery, that they were only transferring it (that power) to a Territory."

"On the contrary," they supposed they were inducing Congress to stand off—not to establish—not to prohibit; and the constitutional question being decided, all would bow to it, and no authority could set aside the Constitution of the United States." This sweeps away the right of the people to abolish or prohibit slavery during their Territorial existence. The same logic would make it equally absurd to suppose that when Congress was stripped of the power to prescribe the prohibition of slavery as a requisite for the admission of a State, that the power of prohibition or abolition would be given to the people of a Territory. A decision by the Supreme Court that Constitution-Conventions have no power to prohibit slavery, will be a fit addendum to the Dred Scott decision. The real principle on which the South contends for the right to carry and hold slaves in the Territories, is that citizens of the Southern States are entitled to the same rights in the Territories as in the States. A very slight amount of special pleading will suffice to bring the Supreme Court to the avowal of the doctrine that the clause of the Constitution which provides that "Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizens in the several States," guarantees the right to hold slave property wherever the federal Constitution has sway. This may be construed, and perhaps will be, to curtail the power of Constitutional Conventions in reference to the prohibition of slavery.

The South does not ask for the declaration of this principle by the Supreme Court just yet. The Northern anti-slavery sentiment is still too strong to make that doctrine palatable even with Northern Democrats. After the sovereignty of the people of the Territories has been crushed out, and they have submitted gracefully, the same process of crushing out the sovereignty of the States, which has already commenced, will soon be in full progress.

What position are the Republicans taking on this question? Some of them have conceded to the South that the Constitution of the United States views slave property as on the same basis with other property. This once conceded, the laws of property attach to slaves, and the right to take them into a Territory, is just as full and sacred under the Constitution as the right to take any other property. All talk about the right of the people of a Territory to prohibit the immigration of slaves is foolish and futile. Popular sovereignty on such a basis is the veriest sham.

The real point at issue is the extent to which the Constitution recognizes slavery and protects it. If, as our fathers held, slavery be a creature of local law alone, and cannot exist without special enactment, then it is legal in the several States in which it exists by virtue of the legislation of those States, and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution does not expressly and in set terms prohibit slavery, but this is a slim basis on which to build up a legal argument for the constitutionality of that institution. This very lack, on the part of the Constitution, to contain a clause recognizing and perpetuating slavery, and its careful avoidance of the word slavery, is in accordance with the opinion entertained by judicial writers and by the founders

of the Republic, that slavery could not legally exist except by virtue of positive enactment; and that wherever it then existed, it rested wholly on positive local law for its legal vitality. With this view of the legality of slavery, it logically follows that it cannot exist in any Territory except by virtue of Territorial enactment. Hence the people of any Territory, having under the Constitution, the same right to prohibit slavery in a Territory they had to prohibit it in the State from which they emigrated, could forbid the establishment of slavery. Certainly, if the right to hold slaves, acquired under State law, is to be conceded in a Territory from the first organization, the right to prohibit slavery, which the non-slaveholder possessed as a citizen of a free State, goes with him to the Territory, and may be exercised at any time. But, according to the South, the slaveholder should be permitted to exercise his rights at once, while free State men are debarred from their rights till a constitution is adopted.

Will the Republican party accept the challenge of the Democratic party to discuss the relations of the Constitution to slavery, or will they content themselves with the generality, that "Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional," and adopt popular sovereignty because it is an available political card? Will they, for the sake of popularity, drift just as near to the position of the Democracy on slavery as they can, and retain the anti-slavery element of their party?

Some portions of the party are afraid of the negro question, and dare not carry out their principles for fear it will injure the party. Others favor a union of all the elements of the opposition—not on the distinctive principle of Republicanism, but on the one idea of opposition to the Democracy. Hence, to-day, such men are for Congressional prohibition; tomorrow, they avow Territorial sovereignty, and seem best content when they can pick up some of the cast-off garments of the Democratic party. The Republican party thus lacks coherence, independence, individuality and concentration of power. Its success is capricious, and its destination so uncertain, we may well ask, "Whitherward?"

A Useful Slogan.

The wisdom of the Wyandott Convention is shown in the 12th section of the article on Legislative Department. It reads: "All bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, and be subject to amendment or rejection by the Senate."

The Senate is not made a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, but a mere review body. The members must wait till the House, unacquainted to legislation, fairly gets the harness on, and have passed bills, before the Senate can do anything but hear prayers from the chaplain, and pass resolutions. The very body of men whose experience best qualifies them to draft bills and mature them for passage, are tied hand and foot by this silly provision.

Special legislation is prohibited, and general legislation required. In such a case, every law requires a careful revision, to adapt it to the wants of every part of the State, and to have it in harmony with the Constitution. The bills must, except in cases of emergency, be read three times in full before final passage. Very likely one hundred bills will be introduced and read a first time, before one will reach its third reading. The first month of the session will be spent in passing resolutions, introducing bills, discussing them in Committee, reporting them back, and recommitting to the Judiciary Committee, before they will reach a final passage. The legislation of other States confirms this view. So does the legislation of Kansas. The House of Representatives passed one general law bill the first week of the session; one special law bill the second week; three general and one special law bill the third week; four general and sixteen special law bills the fourth week. Had the Council been tied, as the new Senate now is, its sessions would have been almost useless the first three weeks.

It is well known that fully two-thirds of the bills passed by Legislatures, have their third reading within the last ten days of the session. The consideration of the most important bills is postponed to this period generally. If such be the case under the new Constitution, then the Senate will find it impossible to pass the bills originated in the House, through their three readings, even if not a word of discussion is had upon them, or a single reference made to Committees. The Senate will be compelled to confine itself to summary rejection or adoption of the mass of bills presented by the House. Such is the burlesque on legislation presented by the Wyandott Convention.

How shall this defect be remedied? S. O. Thacher replies, "We have made very liberal provisions for amendment of the Constitution." True, a two-thirds vote of the Legislature in favor of an amendment, if endorsed by the people at the next general election, can change the Constitution. But this gives the House, which is too apt to be jealous of a co-ordinate branch of the government, the power to negative the proposition of the Senate for equality of legislative power.

It is but little recommendation for a Constitution to say that it can easily be amended. Frequent change in legislation is undesirable, and a Constitution, as the highest form of law, should be formed with the utmost deliberation, and when adopted have a guaranty of permanence. Legislatures are controlled to too great an extent by partisans, and facility for partisan Constitution-making should be guarded against, to secure the people in the possession of justice and governmental protection.

The St. Joseph Free Democrat.

In spite of the threats of mobs, this paper is still published, and will continue to be. At the public meeting at St. Joseph in reference to Doy, Col. Woodson's law and order resolutions were adopted by a vote of 123 to 102, showing that the sentiment of the people of that place is against mob law.

Douglas County Republican Convention. Through the politeness of the secretary, W. D. Blackford, we have received a copy of the minutes.

Great dissatisfaction had been found with the ratio of delegates to that convention, as apportioned by the county committee. The June vote evidently was the basis of the apportionment, as giving one delegate to each thirty-three votes would give thirty-three as the number of delegates to the county convention.

Lawrence should have had eighteen delegates, and was allowed nine. To balance this wrong, Palmyra, which should have had two, was given six; Clinton, which should have had four, was given six. Lawrence elected eighteen delegates. Other townships, which were disfranchised, elected more than they were entitled to by the call.

The convention met on the 30th ult., organized, and appointed its committee on credentials. Before acting on their report, and determining who were members of the convention, a committee on apportionment and nominations was appointed, and the convention adjourned till afternoon. At the afternoon session, those committees reported, and their reports were adopted. Lawrence was allowed but nine delegates.

The apportionment for delegates to the Territorial Convention was quite as unjust to the outer townships as the other apportionment had been to Lawrence. Clinton, which was entitled to one delegate, was united with Willow Springs and given two Territorial delegates, but both of those were taken from the smaller township of Willow Springs. Clinton had elected delegates in opposition to Conway, and, of course, it was natural that it should be disfranchised. A motion was made to give Clinton one delegate—O. Barber, in place of D. M. Alexander—but it was voted down. So it seems that is a principle of Conway Republicanism that a minority has no rights the majority is bound to respect.

Messrs. Conway, R. W. Woodward and J. Miller, of Lawrence; J. B. Gilliland, of Franklin; W. D. Blackford, of Eudora; and Marion; J. C. Bartlett, of Leocompton; H. J. Canniff, of Palmyra, and D. M. Alexander and E. S. Sender, of Willow Springs, were elected delegates. Committees were appointed to look after the interests of the party in the several townships, and the convention then adjourned.

The motto of the Republicans still seems to be, "The end justifies the means;" and they have yet to learn that political fairness is necessary to the vitality of a party.

The Party can do no Wrong.

It will not be forgotten that much stress has been laid by Republicans on the necessity of having a registry law to preserve the purity of the ballot box. So usual has it been for the leaders of that party to judge others by themselves, that the public were warranted in concluding that they based this necessity on their own proclivity to tamper with the ballot box.

On the 23d of last month, an election for Republican delegates to the county convention came off. No Republican registry had been made, by which to guard the polls against invasion by Democrats. So far from that, Conway and his co-workers, who make their ultramarian, rather than their brains, their chief merit, brought men to the polls who were challenged by the opposition as Democrats. Conway insisted that their votes should be received, denying the right of the judges to ask the voters whether they were Republicans or not. Nor were Conway's friends willing that they should be asked whether they intended to vote for the Republican delegate or not; for, they said, if Parrott was nominated they would not vote for him.

We might denounce the Republican managers for leaving open, as they did, the avenue to fraud. We might inquire why "Conway's whisky" was so eagerly sought for, through the day, and reeling drunkards abouting buzzes for Conway at night, and call attention to the \$10,000 corruption fund raised by Sewardites in the East, to be used, in case of Conway's nomination, to control the election, which is reported to be in the Territory at the present time; but the Lawrence Republican claims it as its peculiar province to hurl anathemas at "impudent tricksters" without fixed principles—political charlatans, with small brains, but great sight of hand; corruptionists, who traffic in their own and others votes, crowd themselves into every position of honor or profit, and, through the prostitution of partisan machinery, force themselves upon an unwilling people as candidates for office." We forbear for the present, and leave such topics to the tender mercies of that pious sheet.

A Manly Position.

D. W. HORTON, delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Riley county, has on several occasions, where party lines were drawn, refused to surrender his convictions of justice to the dictates of a party caucus. He favored the annexation of southern Nebraska, although in so doing he stood almost entirely aloof from the members of his own party. While such violent party hacks as Ritchie and Thacher can see none but a partisan motive for the project, "Mr. Horton," according to the *Journal of Commerce*, "thought that the Convention could do no greater injury to themselves than to oppose this measure. He had heard that only the Democrats favored the movement, but it was not so, their names are legion. The objection on account of Congress dividing the State at the Kaw is simply absurd—they dare not do it. This is brought up here in the absence of better argument."

Riley county may well be proud that it had so able and manly a delegate as Mr. Horton.

The census of this county shows 1,020 legal voters. Allowing that the legal voters of the Territory will not exceed 25,000, and that is a large estimate, that will allow us one Senator and three Representatives. *Southern Kansas Herald.*

Gerrymandering.

In a conversation with a Republican member of the late Territorial Legislature, in regard to the infamous apportionment of the Constitutional Convention, he urged as an excuse, or perhaps palliation, that such had been the habit of new States for the last ten years. A member of the Constitutional Convention, who was present, indorsed the statement, and claimed it was what the Democratic party would have done had they been in power.

Genuine Republicans would never stoop to such paltry partisan tricks, though the practice was hoary with age, or every party had practised it since the morning of creation. That Constitution is a libel upon itself—it provides that the State Legislature shall district the State for electing its members by single districts; but with the view of perpetuating its own power at the outset, and electing two United States Senators, it has joined several counties in one district, and given to that district thirteen members. The Legislature, which is expected to be partisan, and controlled by partisan feeling, must provide for elections by single districts; but a Constitutional Convention, the representatives of the whole people, convened to frame an Organic Law for a great State, and composed of gentlemen who set themselves up as paragons of intelligence and virtue, with the corruptions of similar bodies before them, and with every inducement to rise above party, and discharge their duties worthy of the free people they represent, disgraced themselves, the people who elected them, and the great State they were acting for, by getting down lower, and doing meaner things than the most disgraceful comings who ever dishonored the halls of legislation.

One of the excuses urged for not making single districts was that they had not the necessary data on which to act in dividing the new State into such districts. And yet these miserable public leeches had data sufficient to join Douglas, Johnson and Wyandott counties into one district, with THIRTEEN members! They had not data on which to act, so they joined Shawnee county with Jefferson and Calhoun counties!

We recollect some years ago, that the Democratic party were strongly in the majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They were making a Congressional apportionment, so, like silly demagogues generally, they gerrymandered the State in such a manner as to only connect counties together, in some instances, by mere corners, and thus expected to secure eighteen or nineteen members out of the twenty-one representatives. Election day came, and instead of their overwhelming majority, the Whigs had seventeen members, and the Democrats the balance.

If the result in those gerrymandered counties in Kansas are not similar next fall, and the party perpetrating such an outrage upon the people is not hurled from power, then we shall have less confidence in the patriotism, intelligence and honesty of the people of Kansas, than in the past.

Regulating the Central Organs.

Editors of Republican presses in other parts of the Territory, who considered it perfectly proper for the Lawrence Republican to vilify others who were not in the Republican ranks, have suddenly wakened to the fact that this personal warfare is damaging the party, and prophetic of defeat in their political aspirations. It makes all the difference whose ox is gored.

Even the *Athens Champion*, which usually blows hot or cold with Thacher, rebukes him thus: "Certainly one of the most unjust, injudicious and impolitic articles I have ever seen in a paper claiming any position as an impartial and leading paper, was an article in the Lawrence Republican of last week, in relation to the coming nomination of Delegates to Congress. It is so palpable and so injudicious, and so impolitic, that I cannot let it pass without entering my earnest protest against such a publication in any Republican journal. We do not profess to be a preference for Mr. Parrott as a nominee for Congress; we confess that there are others in the Republican ranks whom we would prefer. But our personal preferences are of no account, we hold it to be a truism in political ethics, should never be permitted to bias our judgment to such a degree as to lead us, on the very eve of an important Republican convention, to publish an article reflecting severely upon a gentleman who may be its nominee. The common impulses of justice and right would oppose such a course—and the considerations of party success should imperatively forbid it."

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Moved to add the name of Dr. J. P. Root, of Wyandott, to the list of vice presidents. Carried.

Moved to appoint committee on resolutions. Carried.

The delegations wherein irregularities were apparent, were instructed to agree upon their ballots, and cast them through their chairman.

Geo. F. Warren appointed teller. On the first ballot, the result was as follows:

PARROTT, 57.	CONWAY, 26.
DANFORD, 11.	POMEROY, 4.
FOSTER, 3.	HARDING, 1.
Blank, 4.	
Whole number, 108.	

Mr. Parrott having received a decided majority on the first ballot, it was moved and seconded that he be nominated by acclamation.

Objected to by a number of delegates but carried, at last, unanimously.

W. A. Phillips, of Arapahoe, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Hon. M. J. PARROTT has been declared the nominee of the Republican party of Kansas, for delegate to Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That this convention do earnestly and unanimously recommend every Republican voter of Kansas to give said nominee his best support, and that they do prepare, by organization and otherwise, to secure to him the suffrage of every Republican voter of Kansas.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon Mr. Parrott, and ask him to appear before the Convention. Carried.

A Committee was appointed, who soon introduced Mr. Parrott to the Convention. Mr. Parrott spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination, he thanked them most sincerely. He could but feel that his public acts had met with the approbation of the people of Kansas. He was sorry that the material interests of Kansas had been so much neglected; but he respectfully submitted that he had been a member of a Congress both branches of which were governed by Democratic majorities; a Congress that gave up the great and popular question of free homesteads for that partisan and disgraceful one, the purchase of Cuba; a Congress which was decidedly opposed to Western appropriations or improvements. The Republican party is a great one; it is now grasping the mightiest questions that have occupied the minds of politicians since the commencement of the history of our country. The Republican party is an honest party. He could not draw a more just distinction than that the Republican party was the honest party, and the Democratic party the dishonest party. The Republican party is the party for the progressive man; it is the freeman's party; it is the white man's party. After a review of the political changes and positions of this nation, he proceeded: Important movements have arrested the attention of the people of this Territory. We are about passing from the degrading position of a Territory to that of an independent State. Our history has been stained with blood. The approaching Congress would raise from us the galling yoke of Territorial despotism. We had framed a Constitution which he persuaded himself would be adopted by the people. The Democratic members, it is true, did not sign the Constitution; it was fit they should not, as they had framed and signed that infamous instrument called the Leocompton Constitution, and been beaten badly by doing it. The Constitution was a good one; fully equal to the wants of the State, and he hoped the people would make it a reality.

The year 1860 was fast approaching, and with it great events. A new star was kindling in the great constellation of States. The census of the year 1860 would give the Republican party a large majority in the House of Representatives. The great North-west would be fairly represented. Kansas would then assume an independent position.

Fellow citizens, in retiring from your presence, allow me to thank you again for this honor. I shall take the flag, as you have given it to me, into every county and perhaps every township of this Territory. He would ask his competitor, on the part of the Democrats, to go with him, and take part in the discussion. Again he thanked them, and retired.

Mr. Danford was then called upon for a speech, and responded very appropriately; though we noted his remarks, we have been obliged to condense our report for want of space this week.

M. F. Conway, Esq., was then called out, and made a few remarks in relation to his position. He would be seen the foremost in the ranks, when the battle was the hottest, &c. His speech cannot be given for the same reasons expressed above.

Mr. Phillips, of Arapahoe, offered a resolution relating to the Constitution framed at Wyandott, which we did not obtain.

After the appointment of public meetings for the evening, for the ratification of the doings of the Convention, it was moved that the Convention adjourn sine die. Carried.

The ratification meeting in the evening was attended by a large body of citizens and delegates, and was addressed by all the prominent men present.

Thacher Responsible. Mr. Thacher, of Lawrence, is a very fine speaker, and makes a better appearance upon the floor than either person to which we have referred. His language is lucid and free, and then a poetical or classic quotation is thrown in very appropriately. Mr. Thacher has been the leader of the opposition, except in relation to the location of the capital, it was sure to be carried by nearly, if not all the Republican votes.—*Kansas Journal of Commerce.*

The compliment paid S. O. Thacher in the above paragraph is deserved, and we only regret that Mr. Thacher did not use his influence to eliminate from the Constitution such absurd provisions as that in reference to the powers of the Senate, and such unjust clauses as those disfranchising civilized Indians, and gerrymandering the State. As it is, we must hold him responsible for the retention of these odious features.

Lacking Backbones. The Republicans did not dare to incorporate the homestead exemption principle, which is a feature of the present statute laws, in the new constitution, without first submitting it to the people. This is the only clause separately submitted. None but shynocks, or their collecting agents, could take exception to the article as finally adopted, and we can divine no sufficient reason for this strange weakness of the knees.

"Elbow It" Laid on the Shelf. For ten days, Conway enjoyed the victory he supposed himself to have won in southern Kansas. On an informal ballot, he received twenty-six votes, one-third of which were from Douglas county. It seems he has wasted money, time and talents to no purpose. "The young man eloquent" finds his popularity short-lived. Will he and his friends keep their pledges made ten days ago, that if Parrott was nominated they would not support him?

Covered. The Lawrence Republican speaks of Parrott's nomination as "one that we have not deemed it either proper or prudent to be made," but still gives "the nomination, as made, our undivided support." It is willing to carry the "crushing load of drunken candidates," although it has been vociferous in prophesying that such an event would defeat the party, and justify too.

We shall publish the Constitution next week, not having received a revised copy in season for publication in this week's issue.

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Correspondence of the Leavenworth Herald.

DRIVEN CITY, July 19, 1859. Mr. GILL—Sir: You will please excuse my not writing to you by the last coach. My reason for not doing so was that I had expected to start for Leavenworth city myself to-morrow morning, and if I had done so I should have overtaken the former coach. I am well as usual. Denver agrees with me very well. I suppose you know all about this much talked of locality, but I will give you a few facts. Denver City now contains about 200 houses finished, and quite a number in progress of erection. It is impossible to form any correct idea of the number of inhabitants, in consequence of so many persons coming and going from the mines. Aurora lies just across Cherry Creek. It contains about 75 houses. There is not any building going on over there at present. People appear to like the situation of Denver much better.

Cherry Creek looks like a sandy bed of a dried up stream. By digging in the sand two or three feet, you come to water, which is quite as good as the water to drink. In short, the stream appears to run under the sand. There is no mining being done upon it at present. Golden City is a place fifteen miles from Denver, on the foot of the mountains. Many think it will be the principal trading post in a short time. It now contains more inhabitants than either Denver or Aurora. It has a beautiful location—situated in the valleys, bounded on three sides by high peaks, a beautiful stream of cool water running through it, called Clear Creek. On this creek, above and below the town site, miners are working their claims and doing well. Another gentleman, by the name of Brown, and myself, took a couple of pans and washed out some dirt alongside of the creek. We found gold in good paying quantities, from 5 to 15 cents to the pan.

There is an express line just established from Golden City to the principal mines. A person by taking this conveyance can visit the mines and return in two days. As regards mining, reports differ very much, but all are favorable. Water is very scarce up in the mines at present.

Gregory's diggings are not doing much at present, in consequence of low water. They are not working more than one-fifth of their facilities. Those at work generally pay well.

At Russell's, water appears to be more plentiful. The miners who are making anything, are realizing from \$15 to \$20 per day. It is estimated that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in the mines engaged in various pursuits; some prospecting, some trading, mining, &c., and when the mines are in good working order, the estimate of gold taken is from \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth daily.

Provisions in the mines are very cheap at present. Flour is selling for \$15 per hundred, Bacon 30 cts. per lb., Sugar and Coffee from 25 to 30 cts. per lb.

The statements in regard to the mines, I have gathered from the express agent and Mr. Clayton, who came out with me. They were both up in the mountains. I did not go up because I could not get an animal to ride. It is almost impossible for a stranger to get a mule or horse to take a trip up in the mountains for love or money. There is very little feed for them, and it is very hard work. I started for the mountains on Saturday, but got only fifteen miles on my way, when I met the express agent, who told me to turn back so as to be in time to take a coach back to Leavenworth City.

Thompson's express arrived yesterday morning. It made a good trip, and had plenty of passengers. It is now raining, and it is said that they had no rain here for three months before this. Yours with respect, F. VAN VLIET.

Closing Scenes of the Wyandott Convention. Resolutions of thanks were adopted, complimenting the President and others, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The question to provide for the payment of the copies of the Constitution, was discussed, and the chairman of the committee recommended that each member pay for two copies from their private funds, and the payment of the balance made in scrip.

Mr. Stinson offered a resolution providing a committee of five, with the sergeant-at-arms as chairman, to search the pockets of the members, to ascertain if they had the funds to pay for the *Gazette*, which was adopted.

On motion, 100 copies of the proceedings and debates were ordered printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the members.

On motion, the reading of the enrolled constitution was commenced and occupied the afternoon to the time of adjournment.

The Democratic members have decided to withhold their votes for the sanction of this constitution, as arranged and adopted by the majority, and will not put their names to it.

Mr. Slough explained his position in relation to the signing of the constitution, and stated why he could not sign it. Of the several objections, he would have only insisted upon two.

The constitution was adopted by a vote of 33 to 12.

Those voting for and signing: Messrs. Arthur, Burnett, Blunt, Burris, J. Blood, N. C. Blood, Crocker, Dunt, Graham, Greer, Griffith, Hutchinson, Hoffman, Hamby, Huston, Ingalls, Kingman, Lillie, Lamb, Middleton, Mr. McCullough, Preston, Palmer, Porter, Ritchie, Ross, Sigson, Stokes, Simpson, Thacher, Townsener, Williams, Winchell.

Stinson, Sturwalt, Forman, Slough, Wright, McCullough, McDowell, Fazio, Foster, Hipple, Moore and McClure, voting against the adoption, and refusing to affix their signatures. The entire Democratic delegation voting against and refusing to sign it.

Convention adjourned finally.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The wheat crop of this country, just harvested, is set down at two hundred and one millions of bushels, or about forty millions of barrels, or one and three-fifths of a barrel of flour for every one of the twenty-five millions of individuals in this country. This would not seem